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# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# EASTERN EUROPE

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BASHKIMI ON ALBANIA'S TERRITORIAL WATERS POLICY

AU182055Y Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 15 Sep 78 pp 3-4 AU

[Demo Dunavati article: "For a Sea Free From Imperialist Hegemonism, Diktat and Plunder"]

[Excerpts] The problems of the sea have now become topical, important problems because of the growing economic sea activity, and especially because of the increasing expansionist and hegemonistic economic, political and military activity of the United States, the Soviet Union and other imperialist powers.

The revisionist Chinese leadership, which has invited representatives of the monopolistic Japanese capital to grant a $2 billion credit for extracting oil and coal from Chinese territory, is acting in the same way.

The unlimited increase in the military activity of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism in the seas and oceans, the permanent presence of their military fleets to control the main navigation and supply lines for oil and other materials, and the establishment of military bases and control and observation mainstays along these navigation lines and in the vicinity of important regions where they claim to have "state interests"--all this is undoubtedly a potential threat to the freedom and security of other countries.

It is obvious why this imperialistic economic and military activity on the part of the United States, the Soviet Union and other imperialist powers is now increasingly being resisted by the countries which are seriously concerned with the protection of their national interests. Four years ago the very effort designed to eliminate this resistance and opposition to the imperialist policy and activity of the great powers in the seas and oceans led to the convocation of the third UN conference on the law of the sea held in Caracas (Venezuela) in 1974. Other sessions have been held regularly every year, alternatively in Geneva and New York. This year a session was held in Geneva during April-May. Its proceedings were then resumed in New York 3 weeks ago.

The imperialist powers' aim is to limit to a minimum or to simply deny the principle of national sovereignty. Although it has formally been accepted that territorial waters fall under the national sovereignty of the relevant state, in fact, by sanctioning the principle of an arbitrary and noncriterion demarcation of the latitude of territorial waters and the juridical arrangement of their system, the sovereign right is denied to the state concerned to make such arrangement by its own legal act.

Therefore, it is completely right that the coastal states, which are constantly threatened by such a danger, should, in the interest of the security and defense of their freedom and national independence, place under their national sovereignty and control a larger maritime zone than the 12-mile limit now recognized in the text of the maritime conference. Our government, proceeding exactly from all that has been mentioned above, has, through laws approved by the People's Assembly, set a demarcation line of 15 nautical miles latitude for our territorial waters, over which it indisputably exercises complete sovereignty and control without hindrance by anyone.

The arrangement of the juridical system of the territorial waters of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is an inviolable prerogative of the sovereignty of our state. The territorial sovereignty of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania cannot be placed under the international juridical control of anyone, nor under any internal or international authority or convention. This principle stems from the spirit of those norms of our constitution related to the defense of our national sovereignty. They forbid the practice of any kind of foreign economic, political or military activity in our country. In this understanding we can include the prohibition of foreign fleets or individual warships to cross into our territorial waters, rejection of their so-called "friendly visits" to our seaports, the refusal of port facilities or any other kind of favor to them, and so forth.

MORE ON TODOR ZHIVKOV'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Talks Reported

AU191008Y Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Vienna, 19 Sep, BTA--Yesterday afternoon State Council Todor Zhivkov paid a visit to Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in his residence of the Hofburg Viennese Palace. A friendly talk was held between the two heads of state.

The leaders of diplomatic missions accredited to Austria were later presented to the State Council chairman of Bulgaria in the Reduten hall of the palace.

Later on in the Hofburg Palace in the presence of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger were signed documents of Bulgaro-Austrian cooperation. Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, and the Austrian foreign minister, Dr Willibald Pahr, signed an extra protocol to the 1976 agreement whereby the two countries mutually recognized their university diplomas. The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Austria, Messrs Petur Mladenov and Willibald Pahr, exchanged ratification documents for the enforcement of the healthcare cooperation agreement. The Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov and the Austrian Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry Josef Staribacher signed a protocol on the work of the session in Vienna of the Bulgaro-Austrian economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation commission.

Yesterday later in the afternoon official talks began between the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the federal president of Austria, Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The Bulgarian party to the talks was represented by: Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov, member of the State Council and President of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Angel Balevski, Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov, chief of the cabinet of the State Council Milko Balev, Chairman of the State Tourism Committee Georgi Evtimov, the Bulgarian ambassador to Austria Stoyan Georgiev, advisers and experts.

The Austrian party to the talks included: Minister of Foreign Affairs Willibald Pahr, Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry Josef Staribacher, director of the cabinet of the president, Dr Alfred Weiss, advisers, experts.

The talks touched on a wide range of issues concerning the future development of bilateral relations. The fruitfulness of the present ties of cooperation in all spheres of life was emphasized, as was the exceptionally important role played by the contacts at summit level, as also by the contacts maintained between ministries and organizations which provided powerful impetus to the promotion of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Austria. Revealed was also the two countries' cooperation at the United Nations and at other international forums. Economic issues were paid special attention and were given detailed examination. The former commercial links between the two countries were being favourably assessed while an accent was laid on the necessity and readiness to find out new creative forms of economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The possibilities for joint industrial production and cooperation between Bulgarian and Austrian enterprises and firms in third countries were held out.

Thoughts were exchanged on new ways and forms for a mutually beneficial cooperation in transport and tourism. It was found that the necessity of solving the major international transport problems on an all-European scale is increasingly coming to the fore. The two parties to the talks expressed satisfaction with the brisk and broad joint activity in the spheres of culture, science and education.

Topical international issues of mutual interest, too, were on the agenda of the talks. The policy of detente's steady prevalence in international affairs in the face of all the anti-detente attempts, was noted at the talks. The two parties were unanimous that political detente should be supplemented with real corresponding measures in the military sphere to end the arms race and to bring about disarmament, that sustained efforts should be made to safeguard peace in the world, to assert the principles of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems.

The two heads of state stressed the necessity of doing away with the existing military hot-beds which posed dangers to peace in the world. The role Austria has to play in central Europe and Bulgaria--in the Balkans was pointed out and their mutual wish was expressed for further promotion and strengthening of their relations with neighbouring countries for the furthering of the goals of detente and cooperation on the European Continent.

The talks proceeded in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual understanding.

## Zhivkov, Kirchschlaeger Visit Vienna Fair

AU191940Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Vienna, 19 Sep, BTA--The second day of the state visit of Bulgaria's State Council chairman, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to Austria, was filled with meetings and business talks with Austrian state and government leaders. These meetings and talks confirmed the existing fruitful cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of life--the political, economic, and cultural. At them, along with the emphasis on the satisfaction with this favourable development of relations, a common desire for their further enrichment was expressed. The documents signed yesterday expand the international treaty basis of the friendly ties between Bulgaria and Austria. Their identical or close stands on the principal international problems, the fact that both Bulgaria and Austria pursue a policy aimed at strengthening peace and cooperation, give grounds to draw the conclusion that the present summit Bulgaro-Austrian dialogue will again open up new horizons for the links between the two countries.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger visited the Vienna international autumn fair. They were shown round the pavilion of the Austrian state industrial corporation.

On the request of Bulgarian journalists Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger gave his impressions of the Bulgarian exhibit: "This is a display which makes a strong impression and shows Bulgaria as a highly industrialized state. In the past few years your country has made great headway in all fields and I welcome the holding of this exhibition which presents a new, modern Bulgaria. What I particularly like is the aesthetic design of the exhibits on view. It is well known what great importance is being at present attached to design which has a strong effect. I hope that this beautiful exhibition will give impetus to Bulgaro-Austrian economic links."

At the Federal Chancellery a meeting between State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky took place. The ensuing conversation proceeded in a friendly, constructive atmosphere.

After the conclusion of the conversation Dr Bruno Kreisky told journalists: "Relations between Bulgaria and Austria have for many years been developing very well and have been ever more expanding. It is natural that in the talks we held we sought new possibilities for raising these relations to a still higher level.

"I am very pleased with today's talks with Chairman Zhivkov. In the economic field I see definite possibilities for deepening cooperation. "Bulgaria and Austria are small countries but our industrial potential is growing all the time. Bulgaria has shown surprising industrial development. I think that we should expand our joint representation in third countries."

Mr Zhivkov declared before journalists: "I should point out that our talks this time were again fruitful. I am sure that they will make further decisive steps forward in the development of Bulgaro-Austrian relations possible. "As the chancellor emphasizes, solid prerequisites have been established for the promotion of bilateral links in the interests of our peoples.

"We are comparatively small countries. It can be stated, however, that we constitute an example of fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems, such as Bulgaria and Austria are. This is an essential contribution to our common struggle for peace and understanding between the nations. I am, therefore, particularly pleased with the talks we had with the federal chancellor, Mr Bruno Kreisky."

The leader of the Austrian Government, Dr Bruno Kreisky, gave a luncheon for Mr Zhivkov.

DAILIES SCORE CAMP DAVID RESULTS AS 'SEPARATIST DEALS'

AU200913Y Sofia BTA in English 0855 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

["To the Detriment of the Arab People"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 20 Sep, BTA--"Camp David decisions are, first of all, an ill-concealed attempt at undermining the reconvening of the Geneva conference as a venue for the general settling of the Middle East question, as well as an attempt at limiting the role of the Soviet Union in this important international initiative", writes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME today in a commentary on the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat meet.

According to NARODNA ARMIYA the outcome of this meeting shows that the road of separatist deals is protectless and very dangerous for the Arab peoples--victims of the Israeli aggression. "The Camp David meet completely neglected the USSR-USA agreement of 1977, which states unambiguously that the Middle East crisis could be settled exclusively in Geneva", writes the newspaper.

"The ambitious calling of the trilateral meeting, the efforts made personally by President Carter for the negotiation of the separatist deal and his public acknowledgement that the USA is an 'active side' in the negotiations, testifies to a new U.S. expansion in the Middle East", writes NARODNA MLADEZH.

COOPERATIVNO SELO notes that As-Sadat not only failed to collect his 30 silver pieces for the treachery of the Arab cause but was also compelled to make great sacrifices.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU181420Y Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 18 Sep 78 p 12 AU

[Article by Boris Atanasov Tsvetkov, deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on Bulgarian foreign policy: "Policy of Peace and Good Neighborhood", published on the occasion of Todor Zhivkov's imminent visit to Austria]

[Excerpts] In its foreign policy the People's Republic of Bulgaria lets itself be guided by the firm and constant principles that have been applied for over three decades in its bilateral and multilateral relations with all states.

Socialist Bulgaria endeavors to foster relations of understanding and friendship with other countries, irrespective of their socioeconomic system.

Unfortunately we have every reason to state that the UN special session on disarmament was held under the conditions of a constantly greater activation of certain reactionary militarist circles in Europe and America and their accomplices in Peking, who are seeking to undermine the process of detente and to accelerate the arms race.

Bulgaria is situated in the heart of the Balkan Peninsula. This accounts for the primary importance of Balkan problems in its foreign policy. Our policy is based on the firm fundament of peacefulness and the genuine desire for constructive cooperation with all Balkan countries. We are of the opinion that differences that may arise on a particular question or questions should be solved on the basis of mutual trust and respect. Through its consistent and benevolent policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has become a stable factor of peace and neighborliness in the Balkans.

Our relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania are marked by an upward trend in all fields. With our southern neighbors, Turkey and Greece, our relations in the field of politics, the economy and culture are also developing comprehensively and favorably. This year's meetings of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic, with Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, and with Greek Prime Minister Konstandos Karamanlis are an expression of our active policy.

Our country is seeking to improve and develop its relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

We are also carrying out a policy of all-round development and cooperation toward the SFRY. This policy, repeatedly clearly substantiated and bindingly specified in official documents and statements of the Bulgarian state leadership, is being forcefully confirmed in practice. Progress has been achieved in the field of political contacts, and in cooperation in the economy and culture.

As is known, there are some differences between our two countries on some problems. We are deeply convinced that the so-called unresolved problems can be solved through a realistic approach in compliance with the principles of equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and respect for territorial integrity. In the controversial issues with the SFRY we have adopted a principled position that has been openly and clearly defined. It was set out again in Todor Zhivkov's speech on 15 June in Blagoevgrad and in the statement of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs published soon afterwards, entitled "For the All-Round Development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav Relations."

In this statement it is stressed that the outside attempt to determine the national affiliation of part of the Bulgarian population, and the claim, under whatever pretext, to place them under foreign tutelage amounts to nothing but interference in our internal affairs. The statement resolutely rejects the SFRY's unwarranted claim that a "Macedonian national minority" exists in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and declares before the world public that the Bulgarian People's Republic has never interfered in the past, nor will it interfere in the future, with the existing realities in Yugoslavia or in our other neighboring countries.

Our wish for the all-round development of neighborly relations is reflected in the words of Todor Zhivkov, the head of state of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who stressed the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to sign a joint declaration with the SFRY affirming the principle of the inviolability of state borders, and the mutual renunciation of territorial demands.

The Balkans are part of Europe. Hence peace and security, the successful socioeconomic development of each Balkan state is closely linked with the problems of the European Continent.

Today Europe enjoys a good political climate and has become a convincing example of the viability and closeness to reality of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different socioeconomic systems, which were confirmed in Helsinki.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is developing substantial activity to develop and expand friendly relations with the countries of West Europe. Such states as the FRG, France, Italy, England and Switzerland occupy an important place in our foreign trade. We have concluded long-term agreements with many of the West European countries on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

We believe that the existing possibilities in this field are far from having been fully utilized. The elimination of some obstacles of the EEC countries that are of a discriminatory nature will undoubtedly contribute to the all-round development of the political and economic relations among all countries of Europe.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES MPLA LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

AU181430Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] On 17 September Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received a working group of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party, led by (Alvaro Manuel Paseko dos Santos), MPLA Central Committee section head, which was briefed on BCP experience in ideological activity.

Emil Markov, BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department deputy head, attended the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU152030Y Sofia BTA in English 1919 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, BTA--Mrs Drazha Vulcheva, minister of national education of Bulgaria and candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Vyacheslav Elyutin, minister of the higher and special secondary education of the USSR, signed here today a cooperation plan between the two ministries and a protocol on cooperation in studying Bulgarian language and literature by Soviet citizens and of Russian language and literature by Bulgarian citizens.

The documents, which are operative for the 1978-1980 period, form a sound basis for further close exchanges of know-how on the problems of education of specialists with higher and secondary education, training of the teachers, and expansion of general research. In 1979 the 4th meeting of the rectors of the higher educational establishments of the two countries, which maintain close creative contacts, will be held. This November Bulgarian and Soviet specialists will gather in Lvov (USSR) to discuss intensification of educational process in the secondary special establishments.

About 14,000 Bulgarian citizens have studied in the Soviet educational establishments so far. This year, 3535 Bulgarians will study in 50 Soviet cities, in 145 higher and secondary special establishments. Some 2,810 of them are university students. Soviet citizens will study in Bulgaria too. They will be trained in such subjects as technology of production processes, finances and credit, tourism, etc.

CAMP DAVID RESULTS, AS-SADAT'S ACTIONS CONSIDERED

LD192020Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] The outcome of the tripartite U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli conference at Camp David remains the center of attention of the world press. Vaclav Jilek comments on the effects of the documents signed at Camp David:

The texts of the agreements concluded at Camp David have now been published in Washington and President Carter announced the results of the negotiations at a special night session of Congress. At the same time, Carter has sent Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Jordan and Saudi Arabia to sell--as the U.S. press puts it--the agreements to those two countries, which are of key importance for further developments, and which will decide whether the Camp David agreements will remain a scrap of paper or whether the Americans will succeed in including further Arab countries in the negotiations.

The published documents and their impact reveal the full extent of the capitulation and betrayal of the Arab cause which Egypt's President as-Sadat committed at Camp David. The ink of the signatures on the documents had not yet dried before Begin interpreted them in his own way in the course of his first statements in the United States. He claimed that the signing of the agreements did not mean that Israel would refrain from building further settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. As-Sadat declares precisely the opposite. Another statement by Begin which characterizes the so-called Camp David spirit: Israel has no intention of evacuating her occupation forces from the West Bank of the Jordan, not even after the transitional 5-year establishment of so-called Palestine autonomy.

The same story as took place after the adoption of the well-known UN Security Council Resolution No 242 is now being repeated--Israel formally recognized it, but has been occupying Arab territories for the past 11 years, after the adoption of the resolution.

The Western, and, of course, the Israeli press as well, are bombastically magnifying the outcome of Camp David and are describing it as a great victory for President Carter. Begin characterized the agreements as the greatest event of his life, almost as the greatest event in world history. But commentaries by more sober journalists already reveal fears about future developments, the papers stressing that the agreements have been reached at the expense of the constantly retreating As-Sadat. They are taken aback by the resignation of Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi, who was present throughout the negotiations at Camp David.

The same happened last November, when the foreign minister at that time, Fahmi, resigned in protest against As-Sadat's ill-considered trip to Jerusalem. The Arab press, with unparalleled indignation, repudiates the Camp David results. The Jordanian papers speak about the problems which have not been solved, especially the future of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and of the Palestinians. The Kuwaiti papers, too, sharply condemn the agreements leading to a separate peace with Israel.

The world press pays attention to yet another important aspect of the Camp David negotiations. Many Western and Arab papers openly write that, at Camp David, the issue at stake was not so much a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis, but rather the establishment of a tripartite military alliance, the establishment of an anti-Soviet and anticommunist bloc by U.S. vassals in the Middle East, with the aim of deepening the split among the Arab states and waging a struggle against the national liberation movement in the Middle East and in Africa. And in these endeavors, the United States has found in As-Sadat a truly willing ally.

MORE ON BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Bilak

LD191045Y Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 18 Sep, CETEKA--Talks were held here today between a Czechoslovak Communist Party and government delegation, headed by Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, and a delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party and government of Benin, led by party Political Bureau member and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Michel Alladaye.

The two delegations exchanged views on a wide range of political and economic issues. They expressed the conviction that relations between the two states and parties would further develop successfully. The leaders of the two delegations signed an agreement on cooperation between the two parties. The talks took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

Bilak Attends Dinner

LD191021Y Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Prague, 18 Sep, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil said tonight at a dinner given on behalf of the Czechoslovak foreign minister in honour of the visiting party and government delegation of Benin that the two countries' stands on major international topics are identical or very close.

The dinner was also attended by Vasil Bilak, party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary.

Received by Husak

LD191836Y Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep, CETEKA--Michel Alladaye, Political Bureau member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, was received here today by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

Also present was Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak.

They exchanged views on further cooperation between the two parties and countries. Gustav Husak [word indistinct] the principled positions of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and Benin's role in the struggle of world progressive forces against imperialism, as well as its effort to develop friendship and cooperation with the people of Czechoslovakia. Member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Maliky Teofiky and Benin's Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Armand Monteiro were also present.

CHNOUPEK MARKS CSSR CHAIRMANSHIP OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD191114Y Prague CTK in English 2107 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 18 Sep, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a gala dinner here today to mark Czechoslovakia's chairmanship in UN Security Council this month.

The dinner was attended by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and representatives of all members of the Security Council.

Minister Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia approaches its duties as Security Council chairman with high responsibility, at a time when the UN body is dealing with two important international issues, one being directly linked with the legitimate rights of the people of South Lebanon and the other with the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and national independence.

Minister Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia will do everything for these questions to be dealt with in the Security Council in full accordance with the interests of the peoples of both countries.

Kurt Waldheim highly appreciated the peace oriented foreign policy activity of Czechoslovakia, which along with other countries actively and consistently works for relaxation of tension in the world and for disarmament, and unswervingly defends legitimate rights of nations in the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH JORDANIAN TRADE OFFICIAL

LD201008Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, met yesterday at the international engineering fair in Brno with Hashim ad-Dabbas, under secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Kingdom of Jordan. They discussed relations between the two countries and possibilities of further cooperation, especially economic cooperation. They also voiced satisfaction over the conclusion of a long-term commercial agreement, which creates favorable conditions for development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD192258Y Prague CTK in English 2115 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep, CETEKA--Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

CTK INTERVIEWS OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL AL-JIDDAH

LD181400Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ali Muhammad al-Jiddah, OPEC secretary general, expressed appreciation of the results of the talks he had last week during his visit to Czechoslovakia. In an interview with a CTK correspondent, he stressed the constructive talks he had had with Lubomir Strougal, federal premier. Ali Muhammad al-Jiddah also visited the trade fair in Brno, where he had been impressed by the high technical standards of a great number of our products.

On setting new prices for crude oil, which are continuing to lose their real value as a result of the instability of the U.S. dollar, Ali Muhammad al-Jiddah said that they will not be officially announced any earlier than after the December conference of the OPEC states in Abu Dhabi.

RELEASE OF TWO JAILED CHARTER 77 SIGNATORIES SOUGHT

LD200825Y Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovakia: Appeal for Two Charter 77 Signatories"]

[Text] A group of Czechoslovak mathematicians and physicists has launched an appeal in favor of two Charter 77 signatories, physicist Vladimir Lastuvka and agricultural engineer Ales Machacek, who are serving sentences of 2.5 years and 3 years imprisonment.

In a letter in French addressed to the "mathematicians who founded the Leonid Plyushch defense committee in 1975," which has reached Western correspondents in Prague, the authors ask for the support of international public opinion to obtain the release of the two intellectuals.

EXCESSIVE ADMIRATION FOR WESTERN WAYS CRITICIZED

AU191240 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 15 and 16 September carries articles criticizing CSSR citizens' excessive admiration for Western products and their failure to match or surpass the quality of these products. The Vojtech Vesely 2,000-word article "Myths Originated by the Neckermann Firm," which PRAVDA carries on 15 September on p 3 in its column "Let Us Reflect Together," is occasioned by his friends' enthusiastic reactions to a Neckermann--West German department store chain--mail order catalogue brought from a trip to Western Europe. The article is devised as an answer to all those who "are singing odes of admiration over it."

Vesely says that following the summer tourist season many similar Western advertisement products are being "passed from hand to hand" and that people often sigh with admiration when browsing through them: "What a selection! and the quality! the fabrics, the designs! such shoes can't even be seen here, let alone bought. What are we compared to them..."

The article is particularly critical of the fact that the appreciation of high quality Western products does not lead to increased efforts to match them, but results either in criticism of the Czechoslovak economy or in an unjustified inferiority complex: "Should not part of the limitless admiration that bewilders the minds of some of our citizens at the sight of high quality products lead to certain stimuli? What is meant is the following conclusion: When it is possible to manufacture a perfect product or to organize labor more efficiently in another part of the world, should not everyone--concretely, in his place of work--try all the harder and more intensively to do the same in our country? What prevents us from producing high quality articles that would be better than yesterday's? Certainly not the policy of our communist party. On the contrary, it continuously provides new impetus for increasing the quality and efficacy of all work."

The article goes on to say that "It is regretable that very few people draw these conclusions from such discussions. Sometimes the external splendor of things blinds us somehow and we do not see the essential context, which usually consists--particularly in the economy--in the profundity of the phenomena. Thus we can find in our country 'tacticians of life' who themselves work carelessly and superficially, who exhibit faults, low productivity and excessive consumption of materials and energy and who produce goods with below average utility, but who expect and sometimes even require society to satisfy them with consumer goods of top quality and at accessible prices."

When elaborating on the Japanese, American and Swedish products listed in the Neckermann catalogue, Vesely appeals to those who admire them but who fail to promote the economic integration in the socialist world as follows: "Do we do enough in our own plant, enterprise or economic production unit for deepening socialist economic integration, for a timely and qualitatively high fulfillment of our tasks for the CEMA countries? Not everywhere. There is still a great deal of prejudice, a good number of outdated views on our partners, and we often lack a sufficient amount of tenacity and will to overcome the difficulties and problems."

The final passage of the article is addressed to those Czechoslovaks whose admiration is "untiring": "Their favorite refrain 'What are we compared to them?' resounds in one's ears. It has a somewhat alien and false undertone. Acknowledging some preferences and results of other nations and social systems must never lead to contemptuously shrugging off the preferences and results that we are achieving in other areas, areas that are certainly more essential than the splendor of goods in shop windows or advertisement catalogues. Only people who have lost their national pride and self-respect can faint at the sight of a new limousine model with a Western registration number parked in front of some hotel, over exclusive gimmicks for everyday use or over the coming fashion designs and colors."

The article concludes by saying: "Let us not overestimate things and phenomena only because they are from another part of the world. And, above all, let us not underestimate ourselves and our own achievements and social benefits."

Marta Plistilova's 800-word article "Imported Experience Is Duty Free," which Bratislava PRAVDA carries on 16 September on page 1, has a similar tenor and criticizes Czechoslovak citizens who admire various phenomena abroad--both in the socialist and in the capitalist countries--but who fail to implement their experience at home: "It is no shame to learn, copy or take over something that made us enthusiastic in some factory, cooperative or in another state. It is a shame not to introduce at home what made us so enthusiastic and not to help--as much as possible--oneself, one's colleague, one's enterprise and one's homeland."

BEJDA ATTENDS REGIONAL IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR 14 SEP

AU1908Z5Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "On Ideological upbringing in Hradec Kralove"]

[Text] Hradec Kralove, CTK--The regional ideological conference, held this Thursday in Hradec Kralove and attended by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head, dealt with further raising the level of ideological and mass political work in Eastern Bohemia.

The conference, organized by the East Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee prior to the approaching year of party education, emphasized consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session. It underscored the significance of systematic political education and the growth of political awareness of the communists and other working people for the all-round fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress program. From the stimulating session, it followed that the most effective form of mass political work lies in personal example and the daily influence of communists and of the aktivists of the National Front's social organizations, not only in the working collectives, but in places of residence as well.

The conference specified the unified, comprehensive and coordinated course of all party, state, social and economic bodies and organizations in ideological and mass political work, the consistent merging of theory and practice and the training of the young generation as the topical and most important tasks.

JAKES CHAIRS MEETING TO REVIEW HARVEST PROGRESS

LD190900Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Regional party secretaries responsible for agriculture and food met in Prague today to review the experiences and results of the harvest and to discuss autumn work in the fields. "The meeting, which was chared by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed the great demands placed on the work of party organizations and bodies, workers in agricultural administrations and national committees oriented toward a high quality harvest, the full application of machinery, maximum assistance by [word indistinct] resources and organizing brigades from mass organizations, twinned enterprises and the army."

CENTRAL SLOVAKIA'S AGRARIAN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

AU181550Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Article by Igor Bella, secretary of the CPSL's Central Slovak Regional Committee: "Active Start of Agricultural Autumn in the Central Slovak Region; Communists' Example Mobilizes Forces"]

[Summary] Almost every year in the autumn, we experience a backlog of agricultural fieldwork in the Central Slovak region, particularly in its central and northern parts. This requires the concentration of machinery and people. This year, these problems are even more accentuated because of unfavorable climatic conditions, which have complicated agrotechnical deadlines. On top of this, there is no guarantee that still more valuable time will not be lost in days to come. In the Central Slovak region, such prospects put extraordinary demands on CPSL bodies and organizations, on the entire management and economic sphere, as well as on the state bodies, because, in a short span of time, about 3 million tons of substrates--of which about 1 million tons will be autumn crops--have to be handled by the region's agricultural sector. To fulfill the individual tasks, we will deploy 65,000 to 75,000 people daily, of which 40,000 to 45,000 will come from volunteer squads [brigadnici] from schools, the army and various plants. This will be several times the number that helped with the grain harvest.

The party concentrates its efforts on the people--and not only on those in agriculture, but on people in other spheres of the national economy as well, from which it expects help with autumn field chores. The idea that helping with the harvest is a moral duty not only toward the farmers but also toward all of society must penetrate the minds of the leading workers, as well as those of the rank-and-file in other branches and institutions. One of the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress was to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of potatoes. This means that the economic, as well as the political, bodies will have to pay extraordinary attention to this. Increasing the production of bulk fodder from permanent grass-growing areas--which total 428,964 hectares in our region--is also an important task. This autumn some 105,000 hectares of meadows and pastures will receive additional fertilizer or other agrotechnical treatment.

RADIO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES CAMP DAVID TALKS

DW191355Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 19 Sep 78 DW

[Rainer Koch commentary]

[Text] The critics of the agreement repeatedly concentrate on the following decisive point: The Camp David papers do not mention the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO], so that actually the solution to one of the basic problems of the conflict is avoided. Syria and Jordan, the states that are directly involved in the conflict, did not participate, and the negotiations were taking place behind locked doors as some sort of secret diplomacy. The fate of the Arab peoples was negotiated behind their backs: This was stated, for instance, in a commentary by the Soviet news agency TASS.

It is understandable that the Palestinians are particularly disgusted. The PLO rejected the results of the Camp David meeting as betraying the interests of the Arab people of Palestine. All Palestinian organizations located in Beirut, at a joint meeting, unanimously demanded a general strike in the occupied areas and in other places in order to express their protest. The Libyan news agency JANA declared the Camp David agreements null and void. They establish a precedent because they authorize an occupation force to enforce their conditions.

Algeria and the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen voiced strong criticism. Both states, together with Libya and Syria, as well as the PLO belong to the steadfastness front that will assemble tomorrow in Damascus to discuss the Camp David events.

One of the three participants in the Camp David conference yesterday produced conclusive evidence justifying the skepticism of the critics of Camp David. The ink of the signatures had not yet dried when Israel's Prime Minister Menahem Begin let the cat out of the bag at a Washington press conference. He contested that Israel committed itself in the documents to refrain from establishing new Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. Precisely, Begin enforced the restriction for the coming 3 months, which is the time period when a separate agreement is supposed to be concluded with Egypt. Thereafter, settlements will be established again. Today's news agency report proves that the Israelis yesterday laid the corner stone for new settlements. In addition, Israel will continue to maintain its military presence on the West Bank of the Jordan. In order to nip every protest in the bud in the occupied territories, the Israeli occupation forces began to set up street barricades yesterday, as AFP reports, and to move additional police forces into the occupied Arab country.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH AT WORLD PEACE DAY MEETING

AU191519Y East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 38, 1978 pp 6-7 AU

[Speech by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the GDR World Peace Council Presidium meeting in Berlin on 1 September 1978]

[Text] There can hardly be a more appropriate opportunity than World Peace Day to discuss the struggle against the arms race and for disarmament. I cordially thank you for this opportunity to address you on this day. Your untiring work, your personal dedication in the service of peace is highly appreciated. Your word can now no longer be ignored on the question of war or peace. One can no longer imagine international life without your participation in disarmament and detente.

Millions of people all over the world have been and are being made familiar with the Stockholm appeals and with the appeal for banning the neutron bomb. This alone shows that today the peoples are no longer helpless where the question of peace, which is the vital question, is at stake. The peace-loving forces in action all over the world are strong enough to put the imperialists in their place.

The terrible experiences of World War II and all the other wars and battles into which the peoples of the earth were pushed in the past strengthen us in our determination to secure a lasting peace. For the states of the socialist community, which are leading in the worldwide struggle for peace and international security, 1 September has always been more than merely an anniversary date. We are celebrating this day as the world day of the struggle against the policy of war, of the use of force, of exploitation and oppression of other peoples. We want to make peace a lasting form of the peoples' life. This is in line with the nature of socialism and communism, and only this can be the meaning and content of a socialist state's policy.

Great Historical Success

For centuries, the peaceful life of the European peoples was overshadowed by devastating wars. There was always a situation either before or after a war. The latter already carried the seeds of the next aggression. That logical law of exploitation cost the peoples of Europe countless victims.

Today the European peoples are experiencing the longest period of peace in their history. This is one of the great historical successes of the struggle for a better world. It is the result of the changes that have occurred in the world in the past few decades. This is a result of a socialist peace policy, to the realization of which the GDR peace movement has contributed.

Who would not be filled with satisfaction when he sees how people have grown accustomed to this peace? It has become a matter of course. Yes, the life of the people has become safer, but it is not yet secure. The danger is not over. The picture of the current international situation is contradictory. It calls for vigilance and demands action. We have no choice. We must, yes, we must intensify and multiply the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The present exacerbation of the international situation is hampering the already complicated disarmament negotiations. The majority of the agreements concluded up to now have been achieved in the course of detente. They are at the same time both the result and the content of this development. What imperialism and reaction are presently waging against the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, under the flag of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, is designed to hamper further progress and, beyond this, block progress or even dismantle it.

The forces hostile to detente today combine physical, that is armed, forms and ideo-political forms of aggression and are constantly trying to exert economic and political pressure. The latest machinations and manipulations speak for themselves. The imperialist states are waging ideological war frontally against socialism; they are also trying it on the periphery and they are even risking the use of military force. They are to blame for two world wars and for more than a hundred regional and local wars or warlike conflicts since 1945. More than 70 million human lives, 125 million cripples, $4.6 trillion worth of assets destroyed--that is the grim balance sheet. It still is not yet a matter of the past.

To Unmask Imperialist Aims

One of the main instruments of the most reactionary forces for denouncing the socialist states' peace policy and for exacerbating international tensions is the lie of the "Soviet danger." Although it has been part of the anti-Soviet arsenal of imperialism for 60 years and constitutes a continuation of the even older attempt to blame the forces of progress for all ailments of an antiquated social system, lately it has been used more often.

This, too, shows how badly imperialism today needs to "justify" its policy of armament, resorting even to such futile attempts as to repeatedly conjure up the communist danger. Although imperialism is pursuing many aims with assertions about allegedly "expansionist nature of world communism" and allegedly "ideologically motivated" interest of the socialist states in military actions, these aims may well be summed up as follows:

First, the influence of socialism is to be suppressed, its growing ideological and political attractiveness is to be checked and therefore its policy of peace is to be defamed; second, a broad effective action alliance of all peace-loving and prodetente forces is to be prevented; and, third, the imperialist policy of armament that is to make possible the use of military force is to be justified. Attention is to be diverted from the symtoms of profound crisis and the true causes of foreign policy defeats of imperialism, and thus the obviously outdated capitalist social system is to be ultimately preserved.

To courageously unmask these aims was, is, and will continue to be the task of the world peace movement. He who honestly advocates peace and progress cannot at the same time ride on the waves of hatred against the socialist states.

It is no secret that every appropriation for a new missile, new tank or new aircraft amounts to a cut in those funds that are needed for solving the problems that are vital for all mankind, for every individual, namely, funds for combating famine, illness and misery. In the capitalist world, the arms race is deepening the economic crisis and pushing up prices and taxes. In the developing countries it is literally depriving the people of their bread.

Such an attitude is bound to sow discontent in international relations, to poison the atmosphere and to fan tensions. It is bound to jeopardize everything that has been achieved up to now. Imperialist propaganda repeatedly resorts to human rights as an element of ideological warfare. This propaganda is to provide a pretext for the constant attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist states and it was even declared as the "ideological fundament" of U.S. foreign policy. One would like to make the world public believe that the imperialist interpretation of detente is the only yardstick for international relations. Solidaristic support of the people in the struggle for social liberation should be branded as expansionism, while interference in human rights affairs is depicted as a legal and even necessary policy vis-a-vis the socialist countries.

Strength of the World Public

Hence, it is an important task to assert those views of the process of detente which comply with the actual interests of the working people, the vital interests of mankind. The right to live in peace is the first human right. This presupposes detente, the discontinuation of the arms race and effective steps for disarmament. This is the policy of socialism. We are creating social security in our country, Comrade Erich Honecker declared at the Ninth SED Congress, and externally our policy is aimed at the guarantee of peace. Security internally and externally are reciprocal. To clearly depict the immediate advantages of detente and disarmament to the people and to constantly improve the implementation of human rights, would thus undoubtedly be a great field for recognized work by the peace movement.

The factors that burden international detente also include the policy of the Peking leaders. Who will be astonished if the most reactionary forces of imperialism are seeking to force an antipeace bloc between NATO and China?

"Never before have the activities in the world arena for lasting peace been stronger than now," SED Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker delcared in his interview with SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG. "The realization that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has become a basic maxim in our era. If it is correct--and it certainly is--then there is no way to bypass disarmament. What matters is to supplement political with military detente." This development reflects the two diametrically opposed trends in current international politics.

Deeds for Disarmament

To achieve peaceful, prospering relations, the whole strength of the world public is required. What we need today, more urgently than ever, is--as has been formulated already by Lenin--"as many as possible quite simple, quite clear decisions and measures that actually lead to peace."

To this end the states of the socialist community have presented an unambiguous program, and concrete proposals were also included in the appeal of the Moscow session of the World Peace Presidium for defending the achievements of detente.

We are for such partial steps which ultimately would bring us closer to complete and total disarmament. In GDR foreign policy, these initiatives have their established place. We are making our contribution equally reliable and consistent and we are ready to ally ourselves to this question, which is of central importance for the existence of mankind, with all those to whom peace, as it is to us, is a matter of common concern. In the foreground there are now: The discontinuation of the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons; the discontinuation of production and the ban of all other kinds of weapons of mass destruction; the rejection of any enlargement of armies and of strengthening the conventional armament of the powers that are permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as those states that are linked with them by military agreements.

The implementation of these measures would reduce the danger of a nuclear conflict and facilitate disarmament. This makes it imperative, however, that we propagate this program worldwide, that we familiarize all people with our initiatives, and that we induce them to join the struggle for our good cause.

An important contribution to this objective was made by the special UN session on disarmament questions. The special session was actually unprecedented in the history of disarmament negotiations, indeed in the history of international relations altogether. For the first time the world organization--that is, a universal body--at a special session dealt exclusively with the disarmament problem.

Let us remember: In 1922 the Soviet Union presented to the Geneva conference a complete program for safeguarding peace through disarmament. At that time the imperialist powers were able to simply brush the socialist disarmament initiative off the table. They rejected it "categorically," "finally" and "resolutely."

Later on, in the League of Nations, the practice was very much the same. Today the imperialist states have been brought to the conference table. The UN special session has impressively affirmed that disarmament and the prevention of a nuclear war has become the paramount question of our era, our life.

Security for All

The socialist states have extensively and clearly elucidated their programmatic disarmament proposals. They proved that socialism and peace not only complement one another but that they are inseparably linked with one another and that the arms race is incited and constantly fanned anew exclusively by aggressive imperialist forces.

Peace and security are indivisible. The same applies to their responsibility. The duty to peace is binding for everyone and today this precisely requires deeds rather than mere words for disarmament. Our state has always considered itself committed to this task, together with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states and with all forces interested in disarmament. We are stabilizing and augmenting the success of this first UN special session for disarmament.

The documents of the UN special session are for all practical purposes a comprehensive disarmament program that for the first time has been approved by all states. The final document of this session, which is based on the proposals of the socialist and nonalined states, permits further measures against the arms race. It determines the basic direction, principles and tasks for further actions. The document turns against the doctrines of the "balance of horror" and the striving for strategic superiority. It emphatically stresses that the strengthening of international security must be achieved through disarmament. The principle of the undiminished security of the states is affirmed in this context as the basis of all disarmament negotiations.

The results of the UN special session constitute at the same time a noteworthy step on the road to a world disarmament conference. Its convening is on the agenda. This conference can adopt binding decisions. It can bring about a turn in the disarmament questions.

At the same time, the struggle for the ban of the neutron bomb is acquiring particular importance. The forces of reaction, of aggression, of militarism and of the military-industrial complex are still strong. They must not acquire new means for mass destruction. Production of such means would be bound to proliferate the arms race.

The president of the Scientists' World Federation, Prof Dr Eric Burhop, has called the neutron bomb "a weapon par excellence for the aggressor who wants intact cities and industrial centers of another country." As an FRG paper jubilantly noted, it is a "weapon that only wipes out life." Truly, nothing could be more misanthropic.

The powerful protest movement in the world has made it possible to delay a decision on the production and development of this weapon and its deployment in West Europe. In this matter, imperialist maneuvers can neither deceive, divert, nor disunite us. The mass actions that we witnessed in the spring against the production and the deployment of the neutron bomb have been continued recently by numerous actions. This shows what the forces of peace, that is, the world peace movement, are capable of today when they are organized and take resolute action.

Socialism and the forces of progress have achieved considerable success. Peace has been preserved. It was possible to initiate detente and to assert peaceful coexistence as an international practice.

Coordinated Actions

Peace has a solid homestead in existing socialism. The positions of the community of socialist states are growing stronger, their influence upon world development is increasing. [paragraph continues]

In Europe, it was possible through the CSCE and the European treaties to conclude the postwar phase and to lay the foundation for peaceful relations between states. The process of developing political, economic and scientific-cultural relations between states with different social systems is being advanced against the resistance of the opponents of detente.

Actually there have been favorable developments everywhere in the world. Thus the striving of the African peoples for social progress, for political and economic independence cannot be stopped.

In America, Cuba has become an example showing that socialism and the struggle for a better life cannot be stopped. Dictatorships that have been established for decades are wavering. We derive confidence and optimism from the fact that the political activity of the people's masses has never before been as great as it is now. National and international activities are acquiring greater and greater dimensions and are reaching broader and broader strata. To constantly inspire this force anew, to strengthen it is a great task of the organized peace movement.

Discussions between representatives of states and peace movements--such as the meeting I had with World Peace Council Chairman Romesh Chandra during the UN special session in New York--have proved to be fruitful and useful. From these talks, I was able to take home with me important suggestions and a feeling of confidence in the strength of this peoples' movement. At the same time--and for this, too, I am grateful--our meeting provided me with an opportunity to report on the contribution of GDR foreign policy to peace and disarmament. Foreign ministers of other countries, however, were confronted with the strength of the people.

We are optimistic, because what has been achieved in the course of detente cannot be very easily undone if we are vigilant. We are confident because the anti-imperialist solidarity of all peace forces is constantly growing, because international solidarity has become a force from which the people are constantly deriving new strength and inspiration. If we consistently, circumspectly and unwaveringly do our duty, we are convinced of the victory of our good cause, because peace ultimately--and I repeat this--has a strong homestead in socialism.

In the heart of Europe, on German soil, through the GDR a state has developed whose policy is aimed at peace, security and cooperation. The 30 years of the GDR have become a symbol of 30 years of German peace policy. They are an expression and result of our fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. World events such as the joint space experiment show what achievements socialism is capable of. The socialist intercosmic research is strengthening both the socialist community and the progressive, anti-imperialist forces all over the world. The states of the socialist community will continue to do everything in their power to advance on the road to a secure future with coordinated peace actions. As before, socialist GDR will make its contribution to this.

## BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE CULTURE DELEGATION--A study delegation from the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Deputy Minister Mai Vi was received for talks by GDR Minister for Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann. The minister briefed the Vietnamese guests who want to study during their 1-week stay in the GDR to gain experience in management activities in the field of culture. The tasks and work methods of the ministry in pursuing the socialist culture policy of the party and government, and problems related to further deepening the cultural cooperation between the two fraternal countries were also discussed during the friendly talk. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON CAMP DAVID TALKS

LD200854Y Budapest MTI in English 0609 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Sep, MTI--"The Mideast After Camp David--The Solution Is Not Closer", a lengthy commentary of the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat meeting in NEPSZABADSAG's Wednesday edition carries this title. "The documents of the three-leg summit reveals beyond any doubt", the daily points out, "how far As-Sadat has gone in separate-way bargaining, on a road which he entered, as he admitted at his Jerusalem visit, without having consulted previously the Arab state heads; and once again without asking and requesting the consent of the affected parties he assumed obligations which concern the fate and future of other peoples too in the Mideast region."

"In spite of repeated promises, As-Sadat has signed a frame agreement on the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel obliging himself to conclude the separate peace agreement with Israel within three months. But this is not a just peace", stressed NEPSZABADSAG's article writer, points out: At stake was the securing of a lasting peace in the Mideast and elimination of the conflict centres which have kept in jeopardy the peace of the region. These did not happen. Even if the stipulations of the Camp David agreement were to be realized literally as they are put down--which remains to be seen--the danger of new conflicts would still not cease to exist. In this sense, As-Sadat capitulated before the Israeli aggressor."

"As to the frame agreement on the Mideast peace, with its acceptance, the Egyptian president has renounced not only such indispensable conditions of the settlement as withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab lands occupied in 1967, but also the claim to restore the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. Essentially, As-Sadat has accepted the Israeli ultimatum known as the 26-item Begin plan. The Camp David document denies the Palestinian people the right to national self rule, the right to create their own independent state, and promises instead some sort of a heavily limited self-rule to the Palestinian population on the occupied territories without making even mention of the Palestine Liberation Organization (where as the 1974 summit in Rabat acknowledged the organization as sole legal representative of the Palestinian people)."

"The United States and Israel have found in the person of As-Sadat a partner who proved to be willing to desert the cause of a comprehensive settlement in the Mideast, was ready to give up most of Egypt's legal claims for partial concessions and to betray the Arab interests for preference of American and Israeli interests towards the region," writes NEPSZABADSAG. It emphasizes later: "Carter and As-Sadat, who landed in a critical situation in home political respect, too, naturally did their utmost to avert a fiasco. But one can speak of the success of Camp David only in the sense that the United States and Israel succeeded to force Egypt to give up most of the Arab claims. The Camp David agreement has not brought an iota closer the just and reassuring Mideastern peace, and does not eliminate the danger of new armed clashes."

"In such a situation, one cannot pass without a word by the responsibility of the United States directly," goes on NEPSZABADSAG reminding of the Soviet-American joint declaration published on October 1, 1977, which called the only right way the convocation of the Geneva Peace Conference. In this context, the article writer states: "The American co-chairman of the Geneva Conference has broken his word when supporting the separate-way bargaining engaged in a time-marking manoeuvre which had for its obvious goal the expansion of the United States' Mideastern influence to the disadvantage of the Arab peoples' interests, with the support of Israeli aggression." The article points out that it is most certain that "The Arab states which condemn the unprincipled concessions will continue their struggle with full support of all anti-imperialist forces for a comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict."

MAGYAR HIRLAP, the government's semi-official daily, "A Bargain and Nothing Else" titles its article, calling the Camp David agreements unripe fruits. In its opinion "They only beat about the bush concerning the vital issues of the Mideast crisis in Camp David, and drove the train of settlement into a dead-end." "Much as it was designed for the purpose, Camp David can by no means substitute any forum of the comprehensive settlement of the Mideast crisis, cannot replace the Geneva Conference, and for this reason it remains a detour making publicity for the crisis."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 'ARAFAT, PLO DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU191214Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 78 p 4 AU

["Communique of Visit by a PLO Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, paid a visit to our country between 15 and 16 September.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage: PLO Executive Committee members Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Talal Naji and Maj (Mahmud Bilali). Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Janos Berecz, chief of the Central Committee's Department of International Relations, participated in the talks.

Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the PPF National Council, and Lt Gen Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, had talks with Yasir 'Arafat.

At the talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual solidarity and assistance in the struggle against reaction, an exchange of views took place on a number of topical international issues, relations between the Hungarian and the Palestinian Arab people and the development of cooperation with the PLO. Yasir 'Arafat reviewed the circumstances of the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and PLO activity. He was informed by the Hungarian side of the results of the current work in building socialism in Hungary.

The talks were focused on the latest developments in the situation in the Middle East. Both sides expressed their concern for the increasing tension in the area, which endangers the peaceful life of the peoples living there and world peace. They pointed out that the reason for the protraction of a settlement of the crisis is the aggressive policy of the Israeli leadership, the endeavors of the imperialist circles backing it and the machinations of the reactionary forces in the area.

The sides participating in the talks reiterated their adoption of a position in favor of a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis, the fundamental prerequisite of which is the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and insuring the Palestinian Arab people's right of self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Just and lasting peace can only be created at negotiations pursued with the inclusion of all interested parties and with the participation of the equal rights of the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

They stress that bargainings on separate paths are contrary to the Arab people's interests and foster imperialist and reactionary aspirations. Such talks cannot result in a lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis nor in insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. They paid tribute to the position of the participants of the front of steadfastness in the face of imperialist and reactionary acts. They emphasized the importance of the collaboration of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the area and cooperation with the socialist countries and other progressive forces.

The PLO delegation's visit to Budapest has further strengthened friendly relations between the Hungarian and Palestinian Arab people. It has been agreed that the PPF National Council and the PLO will conclude an agreement on cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA ARRIVES IN NORWAY ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD181628Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja has arrived in Norway for a 3-day official visit. Our minister of foreign affairs was received at Oslo Airport by Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. Frigyes Puja is returning the visit his host paid to Budapest 2 years ago.

Talks Begin

LD190608Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja has begun his negotiations in Norway. His host, Knut Frydenlund, minister for foreign affairs, stated that small countries in the East and West must make further efforts for detente. Frigyes Puja emphasized that the Hungarian Government is an adherent to all disarmament negotiations. The two foreign ministers agreed that detente would gain impetus if a new Soviet-American SALT agreement were concluded. After the foreign ministerial negotiations, Frigyes Puja held an exchange of views with Prime Minister Odvar Nordli.

Holds Press Conference

LD191250Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 Sep, MTI--MTI's special correspondent Magda Feher reports from Oslo:

Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, currently on an official visit to Norway, held a press conference late Monday evening in Oslo where he answered questions put by the Norwegian radio, DAGBLADET and VERDERS GANG dailies. The Hungarian foreign minister stated that detente continued to be the dominant trend of international politics. Beginning in the current decade, the process of detente has been advancing on firm bases and its development has been rendered possible by several factors.

[Words indistinct] "the transitional snags, we are not pessimistic," said Frigyes Puja, "because such a balance of forces has emerged which cannot be changed." The foreign minister pointed out that the policy of detente is gaining fresh ground, but--he went on to warn--much remains to be done. "Stimulus should be given to relations between socialist and capitalist countries."

Underlining the need for mopping up pockets of tension still (?prevailing) in the world, he made a detailed reference to the Middle East situation. He pointed out that the separate peace policy would not lead to any solution and the parties concerned in the settlement of the problem cannot be left out. He stressed that the Middle East situation was extending its influence even on Europe.

Frigyes Puja termed the Peking leadership's policy as a serious obstacle to detente and he went on to mention the dangers latent in the Chinese tenet regarding the inevitability of a third world war.

In response to a question, the Hungarian foreign minister emphasized that the Helsinki final document comprises human rights but it does not authorize anyone to interfere in the domestic affairs of others.

Talks Continue

LD192302Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] On the 2d day of the Hungarian-Norwegian foreign ministerial negotiations, talks were held on further developing contacts, the creation of a new world economic order and the (?improvement) of the possibilities for expanding trade between the two countries.

The Hungarian minister for foreign affairs visited an Oslo enterprise this afternoon, where water purification and (?sewage purifying) machinery is manufactured. Frigyes Puja gave a dinner in honor of his host, Knut Frydenlund, this evening.

Dinner Held For Puja

LD192304Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At a dinner in honor of Frigyes Puja, who is currently in Oslo, Knut Frydenlund emphasized that his homeland holds dear to its heart the issue of favorable relations between East and West, and stressed that he smaller countries in Europe could play a significant role in strengthening the process of detente. Frigyes Puja pointed out that economic cooperation could also have a good influence on the development of political relations.

GYENES HOLDS TALKS WITH AMERICAN CP OFFICIAL

LD190632Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, held talks with the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States which is led by Henry Winston, national chairman of the party.

Talks Continue

LD182025Y Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 18 Sep, MTI--Andres Nes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Central Committee, Monday carried on talks with the delegation of the U.S. Communist Party currently staying in Hungary, under the leadership of President Henry Winston. The cordial and comradely meeting was also attended by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC's foreign section.

JANOS NAGY HOLDS TALKS IN BUDAPEST WITH FINNISH COUNTERPART

LD192001Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 Sep, MTI--Keijo Korhonen, deputy of the Finnish Republic's under secretary of state for foreign affairs, carried on talks with Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy in Budapest on the development of bilateral ties and on timely issues of the world situation. Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Pal Racz also received the Finnish guest.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

LD191352Y Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep, PAP--Out of the two partners who held 13 days of discussions at Camp David only one returns home with the shield on and he is Israel's Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Naturally his victory is also problematical because it lies in Israel's best interest to quickly return all of the Arab territories occupied since 1967 to their legal and real owners, writes the United Peasant Party Daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY.

Begin may still manipulate and in the future other Israeli Governments may withdraw from this policy. President as-Sadat, on the other hand, has not left himself any freedom of manoeuvre. The retrieval of the remaining part of the Sinai territories within the time which negates the common sense without having negotiated the basic principles will leave Cairo in complete isolation.

Nobody now can have any doubts that the peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict requires of Israel to recognize the UN Security Council resolution and to sit down--on this basis--at the Geneva Conference table. The heretofore manipulations, beginning with Anwar as-Sadat's last year's trip to Jerusalem and ending with the Camp David summit, caused only delay in convening the Geneva Conference, and thus brought harm to the cause of solving the conflict.

GIEREK RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD182308Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sep, PAP--Today, the Polish party leader Edward Gierek received Jean-Francois Deniau, co-chairman of the Polish-French inter-governmental commission for economic cooperation and the French minister of foreign trade. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski also took part in the meeting.

Both sides discussed key lines of the further development of Polish-French economic relations, which are examined at the current session of the Polish-French inter-governmental commission. Both sides expressed the will of the two states to expand these relations, based on the principle of mutual benefits and serving well the cause of strengthening the traditionally friendly Polish-French ties.

It was stressed that the coming visit of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Poland will provide a strong stimulus to the development of Polish-French cooperation in various fields, through which both countries have been contributing to the consolidation of international detente and peaceful coexistence of nations.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH FRANCE HELD IN WARSAW

LD190934Y Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sep, PAP--The talks of co-chairmen of the International Polish-French Commission for Economic Cooperation: Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Deniau were held in Warsaw today. The talks were devoted to an appraisal of the execution of the decisons taken a year ago during the meeting of the First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and crucial issues related to mutual economic relations. The sides reviewed the possibilities for expansion of cooperation, pointing to the measures that must be taken to achieve this goal.

It is necessary, they emphasized, to improve the financial-economic mechanisms which will make it possible to further develop that cooperation. The two politicians named fields in which economic cooperation should develop at a quicker pace to mutual advantage. The sides emphasized the importance they attached to cooperation between small and medium enterprises and to joint industrial and trade projects in third countries.

At the end of the debates, the sides signed a document containing the most important points agreed upon during the talks. Of great importance for the development of economic cooperation between Poland and France, wrote PAP journalist, are direct contacts between the leaders of both countries. The talks of co-chairmen of the commission were designed to assess the progress recorded since the September visit of Edward Gierek to Paris and discuss the prospects for further cooperation which are expected to be charted during the forthcoming visit of the French president to Poland.

Poland is interested in the tightening of economic cooperation and raising the turnover with France, provided a healthier trade balance is achieved. The prospects for such a balance have already emerged. Poland's target is to have a balance at a much higher level than the present. To reach such a level, however, it will be necessary to considerably step up Polish exports to France. Experts of both sides consider the plans to raise Polish exports to be fully realistic. There are possibilities to expand the deliveries of such raw materials as coal, copper and sulphur, under long-range agreements. As for other commodities, they will have to be given a broader, unlimited access to the French market, Polish experts stated. The Polish suggestions in this respect met with understanding of the French side.

Both Poland and France pin great hopes on the development of cooperation between small and medium enterprises. In France they are thought to better adjust themselves to changing situations resulting from the fluctuations in business cycle, so symptomatic for the capitalist economy. In Poland there are plans to put emphasis on the development of such enterprises with an eye to better meet domestic demand and streamline the supplies for industry.

There are still vast possibilities to step up trade through the development of industrial cooperation, e.g., there are chances for the industries manufacturing mining equipment to cooperate under specialization agreements. In this way not only the domestic demands will be satisfied but also those of third countries, particularly the developing ones. This is also true of the chemical industry. Long-range agreements with French companies helped to double the turnover in chemicals in the past two years. France can continue to participate in the development of chemical production in Poland. French supplies for the fertilizer combine in Police are an example of such participation.

Among other fields opening prospects for cooperation are copper processing engineering and fishing. It is expected that the coming visit of the French president to Poland will promote the development of mutual cooperation.

WOJTASZEK MEETS SWISS COUNTERPART IN BERN

LD190912Y Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[By PAP correspondent Jerzey Wankowicz]

[Text] Bern, 18 Sep, PAP--Emil Wojtaszek, Polish foreign minister, has started today a two-day official visit in Switzerland at the invitation of the Federal Councillor, Chief of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederation Pierre Aubert. The two ministers held talks today which will be continued on Tuesday. Present were: Polish Ambassador to Poland Pierre Nussbaumer. [passage indistinct] Late in the day, Minister Pierre Aubert invited Minister Wojtaszek for dinner during which both politicians proposed toasts.

Deliver Speeches at Reception

LD192232Y Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bern, 19 Sep, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, now on an official visit to Switzerland, was today received by President of the Swiss Confederation Willi Ritschard. The meeting was held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

Emil Wojtaszek today continued talks with the Federal Councillor, Chief of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederation Pierre Aubert.

At the reception given by Swiss hosts honouring the guest, M. Pierre Aubert [words indistinct] expressed admiration of the Swiss society for great achievements of the Polish nation.

Aubert stressed that it was important to continue the process initiated in Helsinki to make it a vivid reality, to the benefit of states and peoples.

Concluding, Pierre Aubert underlined that the present Polish-Swiss talks would undoubtedly give an impetus to mutual cooperation and contribute to its further improvement and strengthening of the friendship between the two countries.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek expressed deep appreciation for the possibility of paying an official visit to Switzerland, the first ever held at that level, which was an expression of friendly and favourably developing relations between the two countries. The exchange of [word indistinct] said Minister Wojtaszek, between us, as well as the talks held with the president of the Swiss Confederation, Mr Willi Ritschard, have strengthened my conviction that meetings of that kind are very needful, especially now when the consolidation and deepening of the process of detente require to intensify a common responsibility of the peoples of Europe for the cause of peace and security.

The fact that political detente be complemented by detente in the military sphere is regarded as one of the most important problems of the present era. Both sides voiced their support for the checking of arms race and reduction of armaments and military equipment and for proceeding to an effective disarmament. In conclusion, minister Wojtaszek expressed the conviction that both countries, by means of consolidating friendly relations, will contribute to the construction of lasting foundations of peace and security in it [presumably Europe] and elsewhere in the world.

JAROSZEWICZ EULOGIZES KALISKI IN GRAVESIDE ORATION

LD192226Y Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 19 Sep PAP--Sylwester Kaliski, PUWP CC member, deputy of the Polish Sejm, minister of science, higher education and technology, member of the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PANK), general of the Polish Army, was buried in Warsaw today.

In recognition of Kaliski's merits, the Council of State posthumously conferred the highest state award on him--The Order of the Builders of People's Poland.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz made a graveside speech in which he emphasized that Sylwester Kaliski was among the most prominent Polish scientists.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH SRV OPENS IN WARSAW

LD190900Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The seventh session of the Polish-Vietnamese Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation opened in Warsaw today. The Polish delegation is led by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski, and the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, by Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong. The subject of the session is an assessment of the state of economic cooperation between Poland and Vietnam and prospects of its further development.

Jagielski, Secomski Receive Vo Chi Cong

LD192244Y Warsaw PAP in English 2138 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep, PAP--Today, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PUWP Political Bureau and deputy premier, and Kazimierz Secomski, deputy premier and chairman of the Polish section of the Polish-Vietnamese cooperation committee, received Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC and vice premier of the Vietnamese Government, who is head of the Vietnamese delegation for the 7th session of the Polish-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation, now going on here.

Both sides positively assessed the hitherto development of Polish-Vietnamese economic relations and discussed the main lines of expanding Polish-Vietnamese cooperation till 1980 and later. Deputy chairmen of the Polish and Vietnamese planning commissions Eugeniusz Szatkowski and Nguyen Van [name indistinct] and Nguyen Ngoc Uyen, Vietnamese ambassador to Poland, also took part in the talks.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES PZPR ECONOMIC SESSION

AU181949Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Session in the PZPR Central Committee"]

[Text] On 14 September economic secretaries of the voivodship committees, the secretaries of the plant committees in economic departments and vice voivodes held a session under S. Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The session was attended by ministers and members of the leaderships of a number of economic departments. The speeches by Z. Zielinski and Z. Kurowski, both members of the Central Committee Secretariat and departmental heads, who evaluated the socioeconomic situation in light of the results of the implementation of the national socioeconomic plan in the first 8 months of this year, were subjects of the discussion at the session.

The participants in the discussion, including deputy premiers T. Pyka and K. Secomski, paid particular attention to market supplies, the invigoration of exports and housing construction and stressed the need to fully implement this year's tasks of market production and services. This should include the necessary structure of the range of products and commitments in the area of socialized and individual housing construction. The session also discussed the role of party bodies and organizations in implementing foreign trade tasks, raised the issue of insuring winter supplies for workforces and for towns and settlements, and stressed the importance of small industries and production cooperatives for market supplies and the development of services. The session also stressed the issue of the modernization and development of catering facilities, especially those providing meals and prepackaged foods.

In summary, S. Olszowski outlined the main lines of the work of the party bodies up to the end of this year for insuring conditions for the complete implementation of the tasks in the area of economic activity, and said it was necessary to further improve the methods of party work in this important sector. Party bodies and local echelons of state administration, he said, should focus their attention and activity on achieving crucial progress in the field of broadly conceived management effectiveness. This applies particularly to the conservation of fuel, raw materials and energy. Further improvements in all sectors of transportation are very important.

The session stressed the need to strengthen Poland's place in the international division of labor, especially to expand economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries.

It is important for party organizations and bodies to develop correct interpersonal relations and a good atmosphere in the plants and to consolidate the civic responsibility of workers teams and managements for implementing the tasks mapped out by the Seventh PZPR Congress.

UNIDO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HOLDS TALKS DURING OFFICIAL VISIT

Received By Jagielski

LD191930Y Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep, PAP--Today, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received Dr Abdel-Rahman Khane, UNIDO executive director, now on an official visit to Poland. The two discussed questions connected with UNIDO activity and the scope of programmes of technical cooperation with developing countries implemented by this organization. They stressed considerable contribution made by Poland to the implementation of the UNIDO plans.

Besides, Abdel-Rahman Khane had talks with Jozef Pajestka, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Jozef Czyrek, acting minister of foreign affairs and vice minister. Ryszard Karski, first vice minister of foreign trade and shipping and Stanislaw Kociolek, chairman of the Board of Cooperative Industry.

Received By Czyrek

LD191928Y Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In Warsaw Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek has received the Executive Director of UNIDO, Dr Abdel-Rahman Khane. They discussed international cooperation in the field of industrialization, and the participation of Poland in implementing that programme of UNIDO.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER--Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has had consultations with Deputy Foreign Minister Mariam Dmochowski. The consultations concerned bilateral relations and some international issues. During the consultations, a draft agreement on cultural cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was initialed. M. Ivanov was received by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Bulgarian Ambassador Ivan Nedev was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU GIVES INTERVIEW TO IRANIAN JOURNALISTS

AU181600Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Sep 78 pp 1, 5 AU

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's interview to the Iranian National Radio and Television Society, NIRT, given in Bucharest on 30 August]

[Text] As has been reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 30 August received Iranian journalist Fariborz Atapour and gave him the following interview for the Ettela'at press consortium:

Question: Mr President, on the eve of the visit to Romania by their imperial majesties Shananshah Aryamehr Pahlavi and Emphress Farah, what can you tell us about relations between our two countries and the prospects for developing them?

Answer: We are looking forward to the shahanshah's and Empress Farah's visit to Romania, considering the good relations established between our countries over the years. I must mention with great satisfaction that, as a result of mutual visits at various levels, including the summit level, considerable progress has been made especially in the area of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. Along this line I will add that our economic exchanges have increased, and the two countries have agreed on cooperative ventures. I believe that this visit will further stimulate our bilateral cooperation and that it will permit us to identify new areas of production sharing. I want to emphasize our desire to expand our cooperation in the area of petroleum.

I also want to mention that we have common or very close viewpoints on many international issues. Our ccuntries proceed from the need to secure peace and national independence and sovereignty for each people, and from the need to resolve complex problems through negotiations, without the use of threat of force. In view of this, I believe that in the future, too, our countries will closely cooperate in the international arena, actively contribute to establishing democratic relations of equal cooperation among states, and build a better and more just world.

Question: Mr President, you have recently had a distinguished guest in your country, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. After your extensive talks with the Chinese chairman, what is your view of the future of Romanian-Chinese relations, and how do these relations fit in with your country's general foreign policy of maintaining relations with all the socialist countries?

Answer: Indeed, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has recently been our guest, less than 3 months after my visit to the PRC. The talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and with the other Chinese delegates have enabled us to conclude extensive agreements of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. In fact, Romania and China have made considerable progress in these areas in recent years. At the same time, we discussed various international issues, proceeding from the need to solve the current complex problems through peaceful negotiations, thus insuring the establishment of a lasting peace in the world, which our peoples need for their socioeconomic development and for building the new, socialist system.

I would like to mention that the visit ended with good results, and that it has provided new impetus for relations between our countries and peoples.

Developing relations with the PRC is fully in keeping with Romania's general policy of strengthening its friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries. We believe that this is in the interest of all those countries, and in the general interest of international peace and cooperation.

Question: Mr President, you have often expressed disappointment with the practical results of the Helsinki and Belgrade conferences. What had you expected from those two conferences that has not been achieved?

Answer: Romania attaches great importance to achieving security and cooperation in Europe, in view of the fact that the most powerful military forces and the greatest arsenals, including nuclear weapons, are currently massed on our continent. Achieving new relations, based on noninterference in internal affairs, would have a forceful impact not only on detente and peace in Europe but also for continuing the trend toward detente and insuring peace throughout the world.

It is true that after the Helsinki conference little was done to implement the documents signed. Moreover, the Belgrade meeting ended with unsatisfactory results. The only positive thing was the decision to organize meetings on partial issues and for a new conference in Madrid in 1980. We believe that greater efforts should be made to develop bilateral and multilateral relations among the European states and that steps should be taken to thoroughly prepare for the Madrid meeting, where greater stress should be placed on military problems, on military disengagement in Europe, without which there can hardly be any question of detente, peace and security on our continent, or in the rest of the world.

Question: Romania is known for its independent policy. How did this policy come into being, and what is it based on? Does the fact that you have remained members of the Warsaw Pact in any way limit your foreign policy options?

Answer: Romania has been under foreign domination for long periods of time, and has won its national independence after harsh struggles. In point of fact, only after the historical act of 23 August 1944, after the victory of the national antifascist and anti-imperialist insurrection and the establishment of the working people's rule in Romania, were conditions created for promoting a truly independent policy. Hence, Romania's independent policy was forged in the struggle against foreign domination, for the people's right to be masters of their fate and to decide on their destinies independently, without any foreign interference. This is precisely why we are so attached to this independent policy and why we are doing everything in our power so that international relations are solidly based on the principles of equality and respect for the independence of all states. We believe that in the contemporary world, only respect for each nation's independence can secure relations of equality and conditions for each country's socioeconomic progress, for raising each people's welfare and also for international peace.

The fact that Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact in no way limits its independent foreign policy. This pact was established to defend the independence of each member nation in case of attack from the outside, and its existence is justified only insofar as each country can fully secure its independence and can actively participate in international life in accordance with its own interests.

Question: You have often talked about the simultaneous dismantling of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Do you foresee this happening in the future?

Asnwer: Indeed, Romania has advocated and continues to firmly advocate the simultaneous dismantling of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. In fact, at the very establishment of the Warsaw Pact it was envisaged that this pact would cease its activities once the NATO alliance is dismantled. At their 1976 Bucharest session, the Warsaw Pact member-states once again reasserted their desire to work for the simultaneous dismantling of the two alliances. We think that the establishment of relations of equality and the achievement of detente in Europe and throughout the world should necessarily lead to the disappearance of military alliances and to basing interstate relations on respect and trust, so that each state can be sure that it will not fall prey to any aggression.

In this context, I believe that the changes occurring in international life and the fact that the people are increasingly asserting their will to eliminate the imperialist policy of domination and diktat, and their determination to defend their independence, are creating the necessary conditions for dismantling these two military alliances. It is naturally hard to say how long it will take before these alliances are dismantled. However, it can be said that international events and the changes taking place in the world are inevitably bringing nearer the moment when these blocs, and all military blocs, will disappear.

Question: It is often said that the East and the West have very different ideas of detente. Do you believe that detente is an irreversible process? What do you think detente should mean?

Answer: There are undoubtedly different views on detente--not only between East and West, but also between other areas of the world, such as between North and South--because social systems differ and concepts of international relations differ. Nevertheless, it has been agreed that interstate relations should be based on the principles of equality, respect for independence, and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, in view of the existence of states with different social systems and of the fact that this reality will continue to exist for a long time to come. The future of the policy of detente is directly linked to observance of these principles in interstate relations, and to all states solving problems through peaceful negotiations, utterly eliminating the use and threat of force or any form of interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Detente can hardly be said to be irreversible as long as the old practices are not completely eliminated from international life. To insure the consolidation of detente and to strengthen international cooperation and peace in the world, everything possible must be done to implement the above-mentioned principles. Only thus can detente be deepened, and peace--which is so badly needed for each nation's socioeconomic progress--secured.

Question: The Soviet Union has recently suggested that three divisions should be withdrawn from central Europe to break the stalemate in the Vienna talks, which have been going on for the last 5 years. Do you think that the West has given this proposal sufficient consideration?

Answer: The Vienna negotiations have been going on for a long time. Both sides have advanced many proposals. Unfortunately, however, no concrete progress has been made toward an agreement. Of course, the Vienna negotiations are in themselves of a limited scope. However, the achievement of even a limited agreement would be of great practical importance in that it would show that it is possible to make progress toward disarmament, and would pave the way for tackling the problems of military disengagement in Europe in greater depth.

I believe that the Soviet Union's proposals are important. It can be said that it is definitely possible to reach an agreement on the basis of those proposals, and of the proposals advanced by the Western countries.

This would be in accordance with the interests not only of the countries participating in the Vienna negotiations, but also of all European countries, and in a broader sense of all the states in the world.

I believe that the Western countries should give these proposals greater consideration, and that all the participants should work to conclude an agreement as soon as possible. The proposals recently advanced at Vienna offer a sound basis for such an agreement.

Question: What can be done to promote greater understanding among the Balkan countries, since despite appearances, there are still many unsolved and smoldering problems among them?

Answer: Romania attaches great importance to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all Balkan countries, and to promoting understanding among these states in various areas of activity. I would say in this respect that the interests of all the Balkan countries and their neighbors lie in developing cooperation in as many areas as possible.

In my opinion, the problems still existing among various Balkan countries can be solved through negotiations. They should not constitute insurmountable obstacles once the respective countries proceed from the need to promote cooperation and mutual understanding, and at the same time to establish relations of full equality, respect for independence, and economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation in the Balkans, so that this area can be turned into an area of cooperation, peace and goodneighborliness. Despite the problems existing among various states, I am convinced that these goals can be achieved. As far as we are concerned, we will make every effort along these lines.

Question: Mr President, in your opinion, what should be done to settle the Middle East situation, and what do you think are the chances for the negotiations that are currently underway for this purpose?

Answer: The situation in the Middle East remains rather tense and can lead to a new conflict with grave consequences not only for that area, but also for the neighboring areas and for the entire world. Romania has always been in favor, and continues to firmly advocate a political solution to the Middle East conflict. Given the present conditions, Israel should withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, and primarily the Palestinian problem should be solved through the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Without solving that problem, no lasting peace can be secured in the Middle East. In fact, one may say that the Palestinian problem is the essential factor for peace in the Middle East.

In view of the above, I believe that the rigid stand of the Israeli Government contributes nothing to the success of the current negotiations. As is known, we have duly appreciated President as-Sadat's initiative, and we believe that the current negotiations must necessarily lead to concrete measures toward a settlement based on the above, thus establishing a lasting and just peace insuring the independence and territorial integrity of all the states, and paving the way for relations of cooperation and goodneighborliness. This is fully in keeping with the interests of those peoples, of the peoples in the neighboring areas, and of all peoples in the world.

Question: Romania regards itself as a developing country, and identifies with the countries of the Third World in asserting the need for a new world economic order. However, despite the UNCTAD conference, commercial barriers and price fluctuations are increasing in step with monetary instability. How can these problems be solved in an international framework which includes the socialist countries and their economies?

Answer: Romania is a developing socialist country and identifies with the group of developing countries, actively participating in the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order. Indeed, so far the UNCTAD conferences and the North-South Conference have not yielded results that mark clear progress toward overcoming underdevelopment. One may even say that, in many cases, the gaps between developed and developing countries have even increased.

Romania believes that the developing countries themselves must be more active and strengthen their solidarity to achieve better results and solve their problems. We believe that the best framework for this is the United Nations, which permits participation by the developing countries, the advanced capitalist countries, and the socialist countries in devising solutions to bring about greater support for the developing countries and in implementing the new principles of international relations, principles conducive to a new world economic order. This requires greater direct efforts by the developing countries, as well as more substantial aid from the developed countries, a closer international cooperation, a more equitable ratio between the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, access to modern technologies, and other measures favoring the more rapid progress of the backward countries.

Achieving a new world economic order and eliminating underdevelopment are fundamental problems of our times. Without solving these problems, it is difficult to foresee solutions to the general economic difficulties and to those generated by the economic crisis, or to the complex problems existing in other areas, since increasing differences between developed and developing countries will inevitably lead to new clashes, with unforeseeable consequences.

This is why a new world economic order is a must for economic progress in general, for the policy of independent development, and for lasting peace in the world.

Question: You have often been asked about your attitude to Eurocommunism. This is a vague term. Does it mean the national divisibility of communism, or does it imply more than that, namely communism adapted to a pluralistic parliamentary democracy and a mixed economy?

Answer: The problems of socioeconomic development and of transition to a new social system have been known to arise at various stages of world change, and continue to arise, as a necessary factor in the progress of human society. It is a well-known truth that socialism as a form of organization of society is superior to the old social systems based on the division of the world into classes, into oppressed and oppressors. So far, socialism has been implemented in various countries according to the specific conditions prevailing in each country.

The transition to a new, socialist system is inconceivable without taking into account the specific historical, national and social conditions prevailing in each country. From this viewpoint, the term Eurocommunism does not say very much. One cannot divide the principles of socialism and communism according to national criteria. These principles must be applied in accordance with the conditions in each country, with the level of development of the society, and with the degree of support of the broad masses for these principles.

By their very nature, socialism and communism presuppose a broad democracy, which insures direct participation by the masses in leading the society. [paragraph continues]

In this context, I would like to mention the measures adopted in Romania, which brought about the establishment of collective deliberative and leadership bodies in all socio-economic units, at all levels. The working people, through these bodies, the worker class, are directly participating in decisions on all socioeconomic activities. By establishing new national bodies such as the Congress of People's Councils, the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils, the National Council of Working People, the Congress of Councils of Working People, and so forth, we have insured broad participation by the working masses, by all social classes, in decisions on the leadership of the society, on the implementation of socialist principles, and on establishing and implementing the country's domestic and foreign policy. I can thus say that the democratic system established in Romania is infinitely superior to the old parliamentary democracies, which cannot insure the people's participation in directly leading the country.

We understand very well that each people opts for the forms of leadership which it deems appropriate. Thus, if the Western or other countries consider that parliamentary pluralism can promote their development toward a society based on social justice and equity, we can only welcome and support such an initiative.

As for a mixed economy, such an economy has existed in Romania, too, at a given period, as in other countries--and in some this still exists--as a stage of transition toward a superior form of ownership, which should exclude inequality and exploitation.

Once again I want to state that we are fully aware of the fact that each people should apply the socialist principles in keeping with the historical, national and social conditions prevailing in their own country. Any path adopted by a people can only be hailed and supported. Every move directed toward insuring national and social justice, and equality among nations and people, is positive, and we will always support such policies.

In concluding, I want to take this opportunity to convey to the friendly Iranian people my wishes for prosperity and well-being.

BUCHAREST RADIO CITES FAVORABLE REACTIONS TO CAMP DAVID

AU2008333Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Statements and opinions following the Camp David summit, described by international public opinion as one of the most important events in current international politics:

Heads of state, politicians and press commentators of various countries stress the positive nature of the summit, as well as the serious problems left unsolved; they are unanimous in the opinion that it is essential now to capitalize fully on the premises created and to intensify efforts in the coming weeks to settle justly the most sensitive aspects of the Middle East conflict. Particular stress is placed on the need to continue the negotiations in the same spirit, and with the participation of all the interested sides, with a view to establishing a just and lasting peace in that area, based on the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to their own independent state, and secured sovereignty and territorial integrity for all the states in the area.

President Jimmy Carter told the U.S. Congress that the Camp David documents are of vital importance not only for the two nations, but for all the Mideast peoples and for the entire world.

This is the first time that an Israeli and an Arab leader have signed a comprehensive peace framework. As for the fate of the Palestinians, said Jimmy Carter, the agreement guarantees that the Palestinian people can participate in solving the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. Speaking of the problems on which Israel and Egypt still differ fundamentally, President Carter mentioned the fate of the Palestinians, the future of the West Bank and Gaza, and the future of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

The two documents signed are no more than a basis for a peaceful, equitable and just solution in the Middle East, President as-Sadat said, a basis permitting all the sides involved to join the negotiations for an agreement with Israel. President as-Sadat added in an interview for NBC television that should the Knesset decline to dismantle the Israeli settlements, the entire agreement will collapse.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin gave a statement to the LE MATIN Paris newspaper, in which he gave assurance that his country has no territorial claims. In a telephone message carried on Washington radio and television from a meeting in Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Begin said: We want to live in peace with our neighbors, and let them have their self-determination. We do not need to dream of peace now, we can have it.

British Prime Minister Callaghan hailed the encouraging results of the summit talks. Mentioning the difficulties that remain to be overcome, Callaghan said that it is of vital importance to rally the support of the Arab governments for the Camp David principles, and to secure Jordan's participation in future negotiations.

Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky described the results of the Camp David meeting as an exceptional achievement. He added, however, that the main problem, namely that of the Palestinians, has still not been solved, and that this must be given priority and solved through negotiations.

A spokesman for the UN secretary general said that the Camp David meeting was a huge effort to achieve a settlement on extremely complex problems. Nevertheless, many difficult issues remain insoluable [as heard]. Much depends now on the attitude of the other interested sides, including other Arab states and the PLO, the spokesman said.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF THAI FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER

Received by Ceausescu

AU191706Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Today the president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, received Uppadit Pachariyangkun, minister of foreign affairs of Thailand, who paid an official visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, as well as Owat Sutthiwatnaruphut, director general of the Political Affairs Directorate of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Waikun Samruatruamphon, Thai ambassador to Bucharest.

The guest expressed warm thanks for being received and stressed the successes recorded by the Romanian people in the country's all-round development and expressed high words of appreciation for the foreign policy promoted by Romania, stressing in particular the esteem the activity carried out by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania enjoys in the world.

During the meeting the two sides expressed satisfaction with the upward trend during the past year of Romanian-Thai relations, with the intensification of trade exchange and cooperation in other fields of mutual interest.

They stressed that the current visit of the minister of foreign affairs and the signing of the trade agreement open up new prospects for expanding relations between Romania and Thailand and promote the interests of the Romanian and Thai people and the cause of peace and international understanding.

The sides also exchanged views on current matters pertaining to the international situation. In this context they stressed the need to expand Romanian-Thai cooperation to achieve new international relations based on equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs in order to insure peace and understanding among peoples, to contribute to resolving all disputes among states by negotiations and political means, to achieve disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order to build a better and more just world. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Talks Conclude

AU191443Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Official talks between Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei and Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun concluded this morning. The talks examined the current stage of the development of relations between the two countries. On this occasion the sides stressed the common desire to identify new opportunities and take concrete steps to give an impetus to expand bilateral cooperation in the economy, culture, science and other fields of mutual interest and to develop trade exchanges.

Uppadit Departs 19 Sep

AU192016Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 19 Sep, AGERPRES--Uppadit Pachariyangkun, minister of foreign affairs of Thailand, who paid official visit to Romania at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, left Bucharest on September 19.

YUGOSLAV DAILY REPORTS ON ROMANIAN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS

AU191648Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[TANJUG correspondent A. Markovic report]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, September--The Romanian experiment of returning the factories to the world of profitability has aroused interest in the economic circles here, particularly since the entire Romanian economy is at a serious turning point. Here, too, it has become clear that one can no longer work according to the old prescriptions and operate "at the expense of the state."

Regulations have introduced a new method of economic operations on the basis of economic accounts, with self-financing. The factories and other economic units which, popularly said, "have produced losses" are now in the worst position. Very serious thought is devoted to their recovery and this task--of course in the experimental sense--has been entrusted to the party's Stefan Gheorghiu Academy.

The experiment was to be carried out by this academy in 16 selected unprofitable factories and in 4 agricultural farms under state patronage. Twenty instruction brigades with 10 experts and scientific workers each were set up. Their task was to mobilize all of the internal reserves and resources. [paragraph continues]

They proceeded from the need to improve the system of planning and programming and to increase the volume of production and improve productivity, through reducing production costs and the use of raw materials and energy and reducing waste to the minimum. This is to say that they had to create conditions for "revitalization", something for which the party and state struggle every day, with special stress being laid on a fuller utilization of capacities and labor.

After a year of the implementation of the instructions issued by the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, the results were very positive: Only one state farm failed to achieve satisfactory results. The majority of the factories, according to an announcement in SCINTEIA, produced unexpected results.

FIRE AT CARAGIALE NATIONAL THEATER DUE TO NEGLIGENCE

AU181400Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Sep 78 p 5 AU

["From the General Prosecutor's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania and From the Ministry of Interior"]

[Text] A fire broke out on 16 August 1978 around 2200 in the I.L. Caragiale national theater of Bucharest. The fire destroyed the furnishings of the larger performance hall and partially damaged the lighting and sound installations. No shows, rehearsals or other cultural-artistic programs took place in the hall and none were planned to take place until the opening of the autumn theater season. Consequently, repairs and the repainting of the stage were carried out on the morning of 16 August 1978.

After investigations and examination by experts, it became evident that the fire broke out because of serious violations of the fire prevention norms on the part of the guard personnel. Once the fire had broken out it could not be brought under control or quickly put out because the civil firemen on duty had, against instructions, left their post and were drinking alcohol in rooms far away from their place of duty, thus leaving the alarms and fire fighting installations unattended. Because of this the fire was detected only after much delay.

For these serious deeds, which are offences punishable by penal law, proceedings were initiated against the guilty parties.

DPRK MILITARY DELEGATION RECEIVES DISTINCTIONS

AU191748Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A ceremony took place today at the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania at which the members of the delegation of political aktivists of the Korean Peoples' Army led by Army General So Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] Central Committee and director of the General Political Department of the Korean People's Army, were awarded decorations.

The high distinctions were presented by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and State Council vice president. Comrade Emil Bobu extended warm congratulations on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes on being awarded high distinctions of our state.

Army General So Chol expressed warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the State Council on behalf of the delegation of political activitists of the Korean People's Army for the high distinctions, a telling expression of the relations of friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

FURTHER REACTION TO CAMP DAVID SUMMIT RESULTS

Palestinian Leaders' Response

LD191248Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Report by correspondent Predrag Stamenkovic]

[Text] Beirut, 19 Sep, TANJUG--The more radical Arabs and the Palestinians have strongly condemned the Camp David agreements. Tomorrow they are to gather in Damascus to plan a joint strategy intended to show that the Arab "rejection front" is no "paper tiger". Simultaneously, United States President Carter is again sending Secretary of State Vance to the Middle East on a mission primarily designed to rally Saudi Arabian and Jordanian support for the "Pax Americana".

The Palestinians and the more radical Arabs are now convinced that President as-Sadat has decided to carry through his controversial peace initiative, which is usually described as "a gross betrayal of Arab and Palestinian interests".

"This is the most dangerous accord since the creation of Israel", said a statement last night following a meeting of the Palestinian leadership with Yasir 'Arafat in the chair. The same statement denounced "As-Sadat for having sold out his brethren for a handful of Sinai sand", and called a general strike of all Palestinians for tomorrow.

Following my talks yesterday with prominent leaders of the three most important Palestinian organizations, I am under the impression that As-Sadat is being censured by the Palestinians basically for "having renounced the Palestine Liberation Organization, principal Arab and Palestinian national interests, and even a measure of Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai, as well as for having recognized the Zionist creation (Israel) and confirmed his readiness to sign a separate peace treaty with the Israelis, while getting nothing or almost nothing, even for Egypt, in return". The Camp David agreements, the Palestinians claim, make no mention of the PLO, or the Palestinian nation itself, promising the population in occupied lands a quite restricted local autonomy, with Israeli troops and the Jewish settlements to remain there, as it seems at the moment, for an indefinite time, which all boils down to a virtual "legalization of occupation".

Palestinian circles consider the documents offer a capitulatory plan, whereby Palestinians will perhaps be able to return to their homeland one day. If the document is rejected, they will have to reconcile themselves to the fate of displaced persons to whom definite refuge must be granted by the Arab countries in which they now live. This, however, has not been accepted by 'Arafat's fellow fighters, who have indicated an armed struggle until the revolution's ultimate victory. The Camp David documents have already been denounced by Palestinian officials and PLO sympathizers from occupied territories.

Syria, whose occupied Golan Heights are not mentioned at all in the Camp David documents, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, where fierce demonstrations against As-Sadat are still underway, and other radical Arab countries are severe in their condemnation of the tripartite summit. It is expected that efforts will be made at tomorrow's gathering in Damascus to reach agreement on a joint platform and probably on joint practical measures aimed, as they say, at "suppressing the Camp David conspiracy".

Carter is obviously aware that the momentum of Middle East peace negotiations must be maintained.

He has chosen Saudi Arabia and Jordan, as "moderate" Arab countries, for visits by Secretary of State Vance with a view to securing support for the Camp David agreements.

Although time will probably be the best judge of the Camp David results already evident is the danger of spreading discord among the Arab countries and their re-alignment along undesirable "bloc criteria". This must at all costs be avoided.

Yugoslav Press Comment

LD1914387 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1303 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslav papers comment today on the end of the Carter-As-Sadat-Begin talks at Camp David, focusing on the two agreements signed there. Two points are headlined. First, that Egypt and Israel are expected to conclude a separate peace treaty shortly, and second, that there remain many obstacles to be overcome before a comprehensive Middle East settlement is reached.

Commentators examine the two agreements, providing "a framework for peace in the Middle East" and "a framework for an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty" respectively. Commenting on the latter, the POLITIKA permanent correspondent in Washington says it is a move which should help change things in the Middle East along new but unexplored lines.

POLITIKA says in particular that, for example, differences over the dismantling of the Israeli settlements in Sinai have officially been confirmed. [Passage indistinct] for peace between Egypt and Israel. This, notes the paper, means a major victory for Begin and a considerable concession from President as-Sadat of Egypt.

If President Carter's basic objective in convening the Camp David talks was to reach partial agreement and a platform for continuing the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue, this goal can be said to have been achieved, writes the Belgrade BORBA in a report by its permanent correspondent in New York.

In the assessment of the Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE, the two documents signed by As-Sadat, Begin and Carter do not in any way signify a solution to the Middle East problem. Only a few details are dealt with while others are disregarded and some completely ignored, the paper writes. It is up to all countries in the Middle East region to agree on the propcsals made on the transitional period in the West Bank, OSLOBODJENJE writes. Characteristic, the paper writes, is the complete lack of reference to the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The rights of this people, at present inhabiting the West Bank, are equal to the rights of those who fled from terror. Although referred to in UN Resolution 242 and in other, subsequently adopted documents, this was completely disregarded in Camp David. The sole success of the Camp David talks and documents, as seen by the Zagreb VJESNIK, is that Israel has finally pledged to begin thinking in terms of peace after thirty years of exclusively thinking in terms of war. Nevertheless, the question is how much Egyptian President as-Sadat had to pay for Israel's veer from obstinacy to reality, VJESNIK asks. Will As-Sadat be able to find enough sponsors in the Middle East for the long-term peace credit he signed in Camp David, writes VJESNIK.

In a commentary on the Camp David agreements, the Ljubljana DELO brings into question the possibility of a just solution being found to the Palestinian question on the basis of these agreements.

Radio Views Accords

LD1918547 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The resignation of Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamil, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's early visit to the Middle East and the general strike by the Palestinians called for tomorrow by the PLO as a protest against the latest Egyptian-Israeli agreements are the latest elements in the Middle East crisis. However, it does not mean that these are the only elements of the very complicated strategic and diplomatic Middle East complex, which will also undoubtedly bring some new surprises in the next few days. Observers count among these surprises the reactions from Arab countries to the Camp David agreements, surprises for which one will not have to wait too long, as well as a very possible escalation of the war in Lebanon.

This is what our commentator Ante Kesic says about some other aspects of the situation which has now arisen:

[Kesic--begin recording] The tripartite camping setup had evidently been staged in such a way as to climax suddenly, and to the highest possible degree, and to come as a surprise in all its purity--or even almost as a miracle. For days, a dark pall of uncertainty and pessimism had been issuing from the summer residence of U.S. presidents and then--all of a sudden, overnight--came the blazing light of success and accord. According to Cairo's interpretations, the world woke to the achievement of peace. Ezer Weizman, Israeli minister of war [as heard], had stated, for instance, only 3 hours before the end of the talks, that it looked as if the summit would fail.

But unfortunately, there is no such thing as single peace, or unified peace, or peace of equal significance for all. There is, though, separate peace or imposed peace, or peace which has been bought from someone who is strong--in this case, U.S. peace, under the condition that it is truly peace. It need not even have a name as a shield, as long as it bears in itself the conditions of a general peace. This had been well known to the summit-talkers at Camp David, and they gave one of the two documents the universal name Framework for General Peace in the Middle East.

But not one member of the significant trio had either a mandate or power of any kind for general peacemaking and therefore, this document has been left in a haze of time limits and vagueness, except for one aspect: The negative certainty on the Palestine liberation movement. The period of 5 years would probably be the time in which the PLO would stop being the only and lawful representative of the Palestinians, and when some other Palestine forces would appear on the scene.

As opposed to this general document, the other document is concrete, clear and compressed into a time limit of a mere 3 months. At stake here is the conclusion of a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. Such a peace, taken out of context of the Arab entirety, is described simply by the resistance front of five states plus the Palestinians as a betrayal, while President as-Sadat, using a dialectic peculiar to him alone, probably sees in such a separate peace a part of general peace.

But let us go back to those 5 years again. They are probably envisaged as the necessary period of time for others, too, to see this. And these others--Syria, Libya, Yemen, Iraq, Algeria and the PLO--are meeting in Damascus tomorrow at an antisummit to Camp David to demonstrate that there can be no peace in the Middle East without them, although now, seen from the military and strategic point of view, they are faced by the entire Israeli might, liberated from the Sinai front.

Thus, Egypt is proving to the malcontents that there can be no war without it, and there can, therefore, be peace for Egypt and that this peace will be strong enough to spread and become general. But this--As-Sadat's--concept of peace has so far experienced two criticisms among his closest entourage. Before he went to Jerusalem, Fahmi, Egyptian foreign minister at that time, resigned and on the eve of the agreement at Camp David, Fahmi's successor, Kamil, has done the same. In all likelihood, this unique resignation on foreign soil is linked, in fact, with something that is not contained in the agreements: with Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories and with a satisfactory solution of the Palestine question.

But Kamil's resignation has been treated as a minor episode in a few lines on the inside pages of Egyptian papers, although most certainly, some kind of message is inherent in it, perhaps an agreement with the separate attitude of the Saudi Arabian press. We quote: Egypt has concluded an agreement with the Zionist enemy. Does this represent a mere coldblooded assessment or perhaps also a condemnation, and if so, is it a passive one--made from a sense of duty to Moslem solidarity--or does it imply some kind of background and even support for the meeting in Damascus tomorrow? Because, without Saudi Arabia, it is hardly possible to carry out or establish anything in that area of the world, which seeks its equilibrium in convulsions. [end recording]

TITO CHAIRS JOINT PRESIDENCY, PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD191510Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Karadordevo--A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Karadordevo today under the President of the Presidency Josip Broz Tito. President Tito reported on the recent visit by Hua Kuo-feng, CCP chairman and PRC State Council premier. The assessment was made that this visit had provided a new, important incentive for further development of relations and broad cooperation between the two countries and parties, on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, autonomy, mutual respect, reciprocal advantage and not at the expense of relations with other countries.

The SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee noted that, during the visit, a useful exchange of views was carried out on current international issues and problems, in which it was shown that in some issues the stands were identical or close, and that differences on some issues did not represent an obstacle to open constructive dialog and mutual respect and to development of broad cooperation between the two countries and parties.

The firm conviction was expressed at the session that this character and substance of relations between the two countries represented a significant contribution to consolidation of peace in the world and to international cooperation and understanding. The SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium session also discussed the SFRY's relations with neighboring countries, in which context the constant interest of the SFRY in an all-round development of neighborly cooperation was expressed. Other current international issues were also discussed.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO PAKISTAN'S HAQ ON INAUGURATION

LD191958Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslav President Tito has sent a message of greetings to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq on the occasion of his inauguration to this office.

In the message Tito extended cordial greetings and best wishes for the progress of the people of Pakistan and stated the conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Pakistan will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of both countries.

MORE ON ZARKOVIC'S 14 SEP TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU1819501 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Sep 78 pp 1 and 4 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 14 Sep--Last night, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia's head of state, received Vidoje Zarkovic, head of the Yugoslav state and party delegation and member of the SFRY Presidency, for a long talk. All members of the Yugoslav delegation, which had attended the festivities on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, were present at the reception.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly and open atmosphere, the head of the Yugoslav delegation conveyed to Ethiopia's head of state the most cordial greetings and best wishes from SFRY President Josip Broz Tito to Ethiopia's head of state, and congratulated him on his own behalf on the occasion of the festive day of the Ethiopian revolution. Delivering President Tito's verbal message to Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu, Vidoje Zarkovic said that Yugoslavia is proud of being the first socialist country which has wholeheartedly supported the Ethiopian revolution from the very first day. Yugoslavia has, from the very beginning, resolutely supported Ethiopia's efforts to carry out socialist reforms and to preserve its freedom and territorial integrity.

"We have strived among all our friends, especially within the nonalined movement," Vidoje Zarkovic further said, "to point out the great historical significance of the Ethiopian revolution, not only for the Ethiopian people but for Africa and the entire world, as well as the fact that Yugoslavia will continue to extend its selfless assistance to the development of a socialist society in Ethiopia. The strength of the nonalined movement is in its unity and its orientation against all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism and domination, in its struggle against the division of the world into blocs and in its struggle for peace, cooperation on the basis of equality and a new international economic system," Vidoje Zarkovic pointed out.

Speaking about bilateral economic cooperation, Zarkovic stressed that Yugoslavia advocates a expansion and deepening of this cooperation and that favorable conditions exist for this. He further stated that Yugoslavia has decided to grant aid to Ethiopia in the form of 20,000 tons of wheat, considering the country's economic difficulties and the consequences of the draughts which Ethiopia has experienced in recent years. In conclusion, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, conveyed to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, an invitation from President Tito to visit Yugoslavia. Mengistu accepted the invitation with pleasure.

MORE ON POTOCAR-LED YPA DELEGATION'S INDIAN VISIT

LD190346Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New Delhi--A Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] delegation, led by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the general staff, is paying a friendly visit to the Indian Armed Forces.

The delegation spent today in the town of Gwalior, in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The delegation first visited a tank division and attended the exercises of a combined tank and infantry attack conducted by Indian units. Later, talks were held at the divisional headquarters about the experiences of the two countries in strengthening defense abilities.

After lunch, which was held at the tank division center, the YPA delegation visited a parachute brigade in Gwalior. Col Gen Stane Potocar spoke to the command staff of the brigade about Yugoslavia's national liberation struggle and about the modern concepts of our defense.

The delegation will end its 5-day visit to the Indian Armed Forces tomorrow and return to Yugoslavia.

Returns to Belgrade

LD192248Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep, TANJUG--Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, returned here this evening after the official and friendly visits at the head of a delegation of Yugoslavia's Armed Forces to the armed forces in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India.

The Yugoslav People's Army delegation arrived from New Delhi after the five-day visit to the armed forces of India.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION, ASSEMBLY LEADERS TALK

LD191810Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep, TANJUG--Delegations of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the European Parliament, headed by Assembly of Yugoslavia Vice President Rudi Kolak and European Parliament Vice President Rudolf Adams, today had an extensive and comprehensive talk. In the course of the talk many subjects were discussed, particularly relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC and possibilities for more intensive economic cooperation and overcoming the existing difficulties in trade between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

Member of the Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation Nijaz Dizdarevic stressed that in relation to the question of putting an end to international terrorism a wider-scale and more determined engagement of directly concerned sides is necessary with the aim of preventing terrorist groups from carrying out their crimes. Dizdarevic particularly stressed the importance of an accord in relation to European security and cooperation, the advancement of the detente, putting an end to the armament race and equal cooperation among all the international community countries.

Yugoslav delegation member Bogdan Crnobrnja emphasized that Yugoslavia desires an equal treatment in cooperation with the EEC since it is well-known that Yugoslavia has an immense deficit in its trade with the EEC. The only way to overcome such a situation is to introduce new forms of cooperation, particularly in trade, including more favorable treatment for Yugoslav industrial and agricultural products. The advancement of the overall position of Yugoslavs temporarily employed in EEC countries was also discussed. The guests were also informed about the situation on the Yugoslav market, its possibilities and guarantees it offers to foreign partners.

LD1922482Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 19 Sep 78

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep. TANJUG--Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic this evening had talks with a delegation of the Parliament of Europe, headed by Parliament Vice President Rudolf Adams. Dragoslav Markovic expressed the conviction that the visit to Yugoslavia of the European Parliament's delegation will contribute to a better knowledge and understanding of Yugoslavia's positions in the current negotiations with the European Economic Community. [END]

Markovic pointed to the unsatisfactory state of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community and underlined the need to expand Yugoslav-EEC economic cooperation and place it on a long-term and stable foundation. Markovic set out also the need to overcome major problems which have accumulated and which now limit the development of Yugoslav-EEC cooperation. Markovic said that this is both for Yugoslavia and the EEC countries not only of economic but also political importance.

Markovic expressed the hope that the existing problems will successfully be solved within the negotiations now in course.

Head of the European Parliament delegation Rudolf Adams confirmed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC has great political and economic importance for both sides. He said that he will inform the EEC organs on the results of this visit. Adams further stressed that cooperation with an independent nonaligned Mediterranean country as Yugoslavia is very important to the EEC. Therefore he hopes for a positive outcome of the current negotiations. In this sense, Adams stated the conviction that in the past several months the attitude within the EEC organs has changed in favour of a favourable settlement of this question.

President of the Commission for Coordination of Economic Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the EEC Stojan Andov pointed out on this occasion the existing barriers of protectionism and discrimination which make the marketing of Yugoslav commodities more difficult on the EEC market. Andov stressed that if changes in economic trends are desired, solutions must be sought for present problems. He stressed that it is very important for Yugoslavia that cooperation with EEC continues to develop because this cooperation is of political and economic interest to the country.

BRAJOVIC TALKS WITH SWEDISH PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

LD181646Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegations of the National Defense Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and of the Defense Committee of the Swedish parliament, led by committee Chairmen Mihailo Brajovic and Per Petersson, respectively, had very useful and meaningful talks at the SFRY Assembly today. An exchange of views was held on topical international questions, the Yugoslav side informed their guests about our country's political position in the world and gave them information on our all-people's defense and social self-protection system.

The introductory statement was made by Mihailo Brajovic, who paid most attention to the very complex international situation, encumbered by a delay in relaxation of tension between the great powers, growing mistrust, stagnation in the process of detente and in the solution of hotbeds of crisis and of other problems.

He stressed that Yugoslavia worked for affirmation of the policy of peace, which it consistently implemented. Brajovic added that our country conducted an independent and nonalined policy, a policy in favor of peace and equal relations, for full respect for independence and sovereignty of all the countries, based on the well-known principles of nonalinement. He stressed that Yugoslavia was developing good relations with all countries and that in no case were these relations at the expense of third countries.

Stressing the importance of the nonalined movement in the solution of all international questions, Brajovic noted that there were attempts to divide the movement. However, these tendencies had been sharply denounced during the nonalined foreign ministers conference in Belgrade, which had reasserted the unity of action and reputation of the movement in the world, said Brajovic.

In his introductory statement Mihailo Brajovic then spoke of the basic concepts of our all-people's defense, which is based on preserving and defending the achievements of our socialist revolution and of the construction of our country. Yugoslavia is one of the stablest countries in the world--stressed the committee chairman--and its all-people's defense system represents an antiwar doctrine and is not directed against anyone; it merely expresses the readiness of our people to defend their freedom gained as a result of great hardship and many sacrifices. Brajovic also supplied brief information on the mechanism of command of our all-people's defense and social self-protection system and on the National Defense Committee of the Federal Chamber and its role in the all-people's defense system.

Per Petersson, head of the Swedish parliament Defense Committee, set out Swedish views on some topical international events. Members of the Swedish delegation evinced great interest in the themes discussed, so a lively and mutually useful exchange of views took place during the meeting.

Delegation Tours Zagreb

LD191752Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Sep,TANJUG--The visiting delegation of the Swedish parliament Defense Committee led by Per Petersson, the committee chairman arrived from Belgrade in Zagreb, capital of the Constituent Republic of Croatia, today as part of their visit to Yugoslavia.

The delegation members visited the Zagreb commune of Sesvete. They were acquainted by their hosts with the role and tasks of the commune in the system of Yugoslav all-people defense. Afterward, the Swedish guests visited the Zagreb pencil factory and were informed on the organization of all-people defense and civil defense within a working collective.

Also today, the Swedish guests had talks with members of the Croatian Republican Assembly All-People Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee members.

USSR NAVY WARSHIPS MAKE UNOFFICIAL VISIT TO RIJEKA

LD182251Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rijeka--A squadron of USSR Navy warships sailed into the port of Rijeka today for an unofficial visit to this port. During their stay in Rijeka, the crews will visit several historic and cultural sights in the city and its neighborhood.

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